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COVERING THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE
MOST IMPORTANT PERIOD IN THE
HISTORY OF MANKIND

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HENRI BERGSON, President French Academy of Sciences.
OTFRIED NIPPOLD, German pacifist leader and authority
on International Law, Professor in Berne University.
KARL LAMPRECHT, Chief Court Historian of Germany.

II The Kultur of Germany.

The Philosophy Taught by Nietzsche.

WILLIAM ELKIN, Professor of Philosophy in Indiana
University.
FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, Germany's renowned philoso-
pher.
HENRIQUE DE MENDONCA, of the Portuguese Academy
of Sciences.

III The Culture of Democracy.

Humanity's Long Struggle Toward Equal Rights.

ROBERT McELROY, U. S. Government Representative for
Teaching Causes of the War, Professor of Princeton
University.
THEODORE RUYSEN, President of the French Peace So-
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IV Germany's Economic Organization.

*The Prosperity that Urged Central Europe Toward
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HENRI HAUSER, of the Institute of France, the standard
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FRIEDRICH NAUMANN, of the German Reichstag, the
foremost economic writer of Germany.

V Germany's Idea of Expansion.

The Reliance on Force as Taught by Trietschke.

PRINCE BERNHARD VON BULOW, Former Chancellor.
MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, Leading German publicist and
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DR. RICHARD GRELLING, Author of "I Accuse."

VI The Poisons Brewed by Militarism.

How Military Methods Bred Evils

GENERAL FRIEDRICH VON BERNHARDI, Germany's chief military writer.

EUGENE ETIENNE, former French Minister of War.

CHARLES ALTSCHUL, loyal American of German ancestry.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, Former Crown Prince of Germany.

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CHARLES D. HAZEN, Professor of History in Columbia University, American authority on European history.

OFFICIAL PROTEST OF ALSACE.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Professor in Minnesota University, author of the most used college text-book on the war.

IX Austria Finds Danger in the Balkans.

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G. M. TREVELYAN, British publicist in Serbia.

X The Bagdad Railway and the Lordship of the East.

The First Clash Between British and German Imperialism.

MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Head of the Babylonian Explorations of Pennsylvania University, noted American scholar.

J. HOLLAND ROSE, of Cambridge University, the renowned British historian.

XI The Freedom of the Seas.

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G. GILBERT MURRAY, Distinguished British scholar and Oxford University professor.

ARTHUR BALFOUR, Former Conservative Prime Minister of Britain, head of the navy in 1914.

GERHARD VON SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ, Rector of Freiburg University and Official German representative.

XII Germany Reaches the Breaking Point (1914).

The Burdens of Militarism in Germany.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, Chancellor of Leland-Stanford University, Cal.

GENERAL FRIEDRICH VON BERNHARDI, Germany's chief military writer.

JULES CAMBON, French Ambassador to Germany in 1914.

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WILLIAM MUHLON, Director of Krupp Munition Works.
AUGUST THYSSEN, the German "Steel King."

XV The First Ultimatum (July 23, 1914).

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SIR MAURICE DE BUNSEN, British Ambassador in Vienna.
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XVI Breakdown of the Ancient Diplomacy (July 23-28, 1914).

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DR. ERNST LISSAUER, German poet, author of the
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JOHN LEYLAND, Editor of the British Navy Gazette.
COUNT VON REVENTLOW, leading Pan-German author.
M. SAINT-BRICE, official press representative of the
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III The Assault on Liege (August 4-15).

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EVERARD WYRALL, British publicist.
GENERAL LEMAN, Belgian commander at Liege.
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JOHANNES JORGENSEN, Danish neutral, noted author.
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MANUEL GAMARRA, a South American dwelling in Louvain.

IX Tannenburg, Russia's First Disaster (August 26-September 1).

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GABRIEL HANOTAUX, celebrated historian and member of the French Academy, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.
GERMAN STAFF OFFICER OF VON HINDENBURG.
GENERAL BASIL GOURKO, Russia's Chief of Staff, afterward her Commander in Chief on the German front.

X Russia Crushes the Austrians (August 26-September 2).

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ERNEST VIZETELLY, standard authority on Austria.
PRINCESS CATHARINE RADZIWILL of Russia.

XI The Abandonment of Paris (September 3).

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XIII The Battle of the Ourcq (September 5-8).

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GENERAL VON MOLTKE, Head of the High German
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XIV The Marne (September 6-11).

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XXIII The Capture of Tsing-tau (November 7).

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FRANK R. CANA, F. R. G. S., British publicist.

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PRESIDENT WILSON, of the United States.

COUNT ROMANONES, Prime Minister of Spain.

LAURO MULLER, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

II The Hindenburg Retreat in France (February 24-March 18).

Utter Devastation of the Abandoned Region.

KARL ROSNER, official German eye-witness.

GEORG QUERL, German participant.

GEORGES PAYELLE, President of French Investigating Committee.

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD, U. S. Ambassador to Austria.

III The Zimmermann Plan Exposed (February 28).

Germany Urges Mexico and Japan to Attack the United States.

ALFRED ZIMMERMANN, Foreign Minister of Germany.

THEODOR WOLFF, leading German news editor.

COUNT TERAUCHI, Prime Minister of Japan.

IV The Fall of Bagdad (March 10).

Britain Pierces to the Heart of Asiatic Turkey.

SIR STANLEY MAUDE, British General in command.

EDMUND CANDLER, official eye-witness.

V Russia Proclaims a Republic (March 11-15).

Autocracy Disappears from Among the Allies.

CZAR NICHOLAS II, of Russia.

JOHN POLLOCK, British diplomat in Russia.

BORIS BAKHMETEFF, Russian Ambassador to U. S.

COLONEL STANISLAUS DE LAZOVERT, Russian army officer.

VI The United States Extends Its Territory (March 31).

Purchase of the Virgin Isles from Denmark.

THEODORE DE BOOY, U. S. historiographer.

RT. REV. CHARLES CURRIER, Danish Bishop of Hetaonia.

VII The United States Enters the War (April 6).

A United Democracy Accepts the Stern Necessity.

PRESIDENT WILSON, of the United States.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, former U. S. President.

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, Chancellor of Germany.

ROBERT MACHRAY, noted British publicist.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Prime Minister of Britain.

ALEXANDER RIBOT, Prime Minister of France in 1917.

VIII The World Union Against Germany (April 7).

Other Neutrals Accept the Lead of the United States.

MARIO GARCIA MENOCAL, President of Cuba.

RAMON VALDEZ, President of Panama.

DOMICIO DA GAMA, Brazilian Ambassador to U. S.

DR. NILO PECANHA, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

IX Canada Storms Vimy Ridge (April 9).

Great British-French Simultaneous Attack at Arras and Champagne.

PHILIP GIBBS, British official eye-witness.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS REPORT.

GENERAL VON LUDENDORFF, German Chief of Staff.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II, of Germany.

PAUL PAINLEVÉ, French Minister of War.

X The United States Navy in the War (May 4-June 2).

"Destroyers" Deal the First Active Strokes for America.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, U. S. Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER C. C. GILL, U. S. Navy.

GEORGE CREEL, U. S. official press authority.

XI Conscription in the United States (May 18).

Democracy Accepts Compulsory Military Service.

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SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor.

XII Triumphs of the Air Age (May 25).

The Greatest Feat of the Great French Ace, Guyenne.

PAUL DESCHANEL, of the French Academy, President of France.

CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE, British aviator inventor.

XIII The Man-made Earthquake (June 7).

The Britons Blow Up Messines Ridge.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, British Commander in Chief.

FRANK FOX, R. F. A., British publicist.

GENERAL A. VON JANSON, German military authority.

XIV Greece Enters the War (June 12).

Venizelos Supersedes King Constantine.

AUGUSTE GAUVAIN, French Minister to Greece.

COMMISSIONER JONNART, Representative of the Allied Powers in Greece.

KING CONSTANTINE, of Greece.

KING ALEXANDER, his son and successor.

XV Russia's Military Breakdown (July 1-20).

Ignorance and Pacifism Destroy Russia's Democracy.

A. I. GUCHKOV, Russia's Democratic Minister of War.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY, Russia's Socialistic Minister of Justice.

COUNCIL OF WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS IN RUSSIA.

ALEXEI BRUSILOFF, Russian General in command.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT REPORT, by General Denikine.

VAN DER OSTEN SACKEN, German military critic.

XVI "In Flanders Fields" (July 31-November).

The Great 1917 Assault from Ypres.

MAX OSBORN, German official observer.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, British Commander in Chief.

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XVII The Italian Attack on the Isonzo (August 24).

The Storming of Monte Santo.

G. M. TREVELYAN, chief of the British Red Cross service in Italy.

XVIII Italy's Military Breakdown at Caporetto (October 21).

German Pacifist Propaganda Smashes the Italian Front.

COUNT CADORNA, Italy's General in command.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, Prime Minister of France.

PERCEVAL GIBBON, British eye-witness.

GERMAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

XIX Bolshevism Triumphs in Russia (November 7).

Socialism Overthrown by Anarchy and Mob Tyranny.

NICOLAI LENINE, founder and leader of Bolshevism.

E. H. WILCOX, British eye-witness.

XX Italy's Great Rally on the Piave (November 18).

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JOHN BUCHAN, British historian.

ITALIAN PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

XXI The Surprise Attack at Cambrai (November 19).

Byng Leads the British to Victory and a Repulse.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE, noted British author.

XXII Bolshevik Russia Accepts an Armistice (December 5).

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RICHARD VON KUHLMANN, Foreign Minister of Germany.

LEON TROTSKY, Foreign Minister of Bolshevik Russia.

XXIII The Conquest of Jerusalem (December 8).

British Troops Win the Holy City.

E. W. MASTERMAN, Secretary British Palestine Society.
GENERAL ALLENBY, British Commander.

XXIV The Vast Reorganizing of America for War (April-December).

The Entire Nation Prepares for Labor at Home and Battle in France.

D. F. HOUSTON, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.
DANIEL WILLARD, Chairman U. S. Railroads' War Board.
GENERAL JOHN PERSHING.

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America Establishes the Basis for the World's Reconstruction.

PRESIDENT WILSON, of the United States.
GEORG, COUNT VON HERTLING, German Chancellor, 1918.
ARTHUR BALFOUR, Foreign Minister of Great Britain.
BARON DE BROQUEVILLE, Foreign Minister of Belgium.

II Creation of the New State, the Ukraine (February 9).

The War's First Peace Treaty and the Breaking Up of Russia.

PRESIDENT VINICHENKO, of the Ukrainian National Council.
NICOLAI LENINE, Bolshevik Leader of Russia.
RICHARD VON KUHLMANN, Head of the German Peace Commission.
CHARLES, Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

III Bolshevism Bows to Germany (February 15-March 3).

Teuton Armies Force Russia to Accept Their Peace.

LEON TROTSKY, Foreign Minister of Bolshevik Russia.
SIR GEORGE ASTON, British General and historian.
GEORG, COUNT VON HERTLING, German Chancellor.
OTTOKAR, COUNT CZERNIN, Austrian Prime Minister.

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SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, British Commander in Chief.
GUSTAVE BABIN, French official observer.
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V The Most Tremendous of German War Inventions (March 23).

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WILLIAM G. SHARP, U. S. Ambassador in Paris.
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VI Foch Given Supreme Command (April 3).

America Leads the Way to the Complete Union of the Allies' Forces.

GENERAL PERSHING, U. S. Commander in Chief.
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VII Britain Fights "With Back to the Wall" (April 9-30).

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VIII The "Zeebrugge Affair" (April 22).

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COMMANDER ALFRED CARPENTER, officer in command.
BRITISH ADMIRALTY NARRATIVE.
ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, chief of German naval operations.

IX The Odyssey of the Czecho-Slavs (May-September).

The March of the "Army Without a Country."

VLADIMIR NOSEK, Czecho-Slav statesman.
THOMAS MASARYK, President of Czecho-Slovakia.
ROBERT LANSING, U. S. Secretary of State.

X The Chief Blow of the "Kaiserbattle" (May 27).

Germany Breaks the French Line on the Aisne and Again Reaches the Marne.

GENERAL HENRI BERTHAUT, French military expert.
JOHN BUCHAN, British historian.
MAJOR MAX VON SCHREIBERSHOFEN, German military authority.

XI Europe's Cry to America for Instant Help (May 28-June 2).

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GENERAL PERSHING, U. S. Commander in Chief.
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MAJOR FREDERICK PALMER, U. S. eye-witness at Cantigny.

XII Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood (June 1-8).

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LIEUTENANT VON BERG, official German investigator.

XIII Italy's Greatest Victory (June 15-23).

Austria's Catastrophe on the Piave.
HENRI KERVAREC, French official observer.
MARSHAL CONRAD VON HOETZENDORF, Austrian Commander.
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LORD ROBERT CAVAN, British Commander in the Field.

XIV Siberian Independence Proclaimed (July 4).

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BORIS BAKHMETEFF, Russian Democracy's Ambassador to United States.
NICOLAI TCHAIKOWSKY, Head of the North Russia Government.

XV Germany's Last Effort at Attack (July 15).

The Disastrous "Peace-assault" Along the Marne.
GENERAL GOURAUD, French commander in the battle.
LIEUTENANT KURT HESSE, German participant.
GENERAL VON ARDENNE, German critic.

XVI The Beginning of the End (July 18).

Foch Launches the Great Allied Advance.
FERDINAND FOCH, Marshal of France.
JOHN BUCHAN, British historian.
GEORG WAGENER, German military critic.
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XVII Breaking the Hindenburg Line (August 26).

Canada and the United States Aid the British Drive.
MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG, German Commander.
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XVIII St. Mihiel (September 12).

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XIX Bulgaria's Downfall (September 12-29).

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GENERAL D'ESPEREY, French Commander.

GENERAL JOHN MILNE, British participating officer.

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, Prime Minister of Greece.

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XX The Fall of Turkey (September 15-30).

The Capture of Damascus.

SIR EDMUND ALLENBY, British General in Command.

W. T. MASSEY, official observer.

MOHAMMED VI, Sultan of Turkey.

XXI Storming the Argonne (September 26-October 16).

America's Biggest Battle.

GENERAL PERSHING, U. S. Commander in Chief.

GENERAL VON DER MARWITZ, German General participating.

XXII Austria's Breakdown (October 28-November 3).

Italy Smashes the Austrian Front.

GENERAL BERNARDO DIAZ, Italian Commander in Chief.

G. M. TREVELYAN, Head of the British Red Cross in Italy.

ALLESSANDRO SAPELLI, Captain in the Italian Army.

CHARLES, Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

XXIII The Awakening of the German People (October).

The Sailors' Mutiny at Kiel.

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MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG, Commander in Chief.

WILLIAM II, Emperor of Germany.

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT, German Socialist Leader.

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XXIV The Final Ally Drive to Victory (November 5).

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GENERAL PERSHING, U. S. Commander in Chief.

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XXV Germany Declares Herself a Republic (November 9).

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COUNT SCHULENBURG, Military aid to the Kaiser.

WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, the former Kaiser.

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XXVI The Armistice (November 11).

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GABRIEL HANOTAUX, French Academician.

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FREDERIC C. HOWE, American economist.

GREGORY MASON, American observer.

II The Union of Greater Serbia (Jan. 3).

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III The Opening of the Peace Conference (Jan. 18).

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PRESIDENT POINCARÉ, of France.

PRESIDENT WILSON, of the United States.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Prime Minister of Britain.

BARON SONNINO, Prime Minister of Italy.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, Prime Minister of France.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON, British eye-witness.

STEPHANE LAUZANNE, French eye-witness.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, German editor and patriot.

IV Germany Begins Constitutional Government (Feb. 6).

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GEORGE SAUNDERS, British eye-witness.

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ALEXANDER KAKOWSKI, President of Poland's Council.

JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, Dictator in Poland.

IGNACE PADEREWSKI, Poland's Prime Minister.

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VI Problems of the Peace Conference (April 7).

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EDWIN BORCHARD, Professor at Yale University.

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VII Man's First Transatlantic Flight (May 17).

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VIII The Republic of Czecho-Slovakia (June 28).

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THOMAS MASARYK, President of Czecho-Slovakia.

CHARLES PERGLER, Czecho-Slovakian Representative in the United States.

IX The Peace of Versailles (June 28).

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HARRY HANSEN, American eye-witness.

VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, head of German Delegation.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, President of the Conference.

GABRIEL HANOTAUX, French historian.

KARL KAUTSKY, leading Teuton Socialist.

PAUL ROHRBACH, German Junker leader.

X The Treaty (Official Condensation).

